

# The North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th, 1837.

VOL. III.....NO. 123.  
Three Dollars per Annum.

THOMAS LORING,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements, will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

## TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

### AND

### YOUTHS' INSTRUCTOR.

THE subscribers propose to publish in the town of New-Salem, Randolph County, N. C. a monthly periodical under the above title; to be devoted to the statement of facts and advancement of argument calculated to arrest the progress of one of the most alarming and destructive vices that at present infest human society.

Our attention has often been called to the fact, that no paper now is, or ever has been published within the limits of the State, exclusively devoted to the cure of intemperance; nor shall we feel ourselves entirely restrained from the publication of other matter that may appear applicable to the main object in view. Believing, as we do, that there is a loud call for such a work as the one we here propose: we therefore take the liberty of soliciting the patronage and influence of all well wishers to the cause of religion, sobriety and good order.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.  
1st, Each number will consist of a fine super-royal sheet, in pamphlet form (16 octavo pages), to be issued the first Saturday in every month.—To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

The price will be one dollar per vol. (consisting of 12 numbers,) if paid within 3 months from the date of the 1st no. received; or one dollar and twenty-five cts. within the year; if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time, \$150 will be exacted.

Letters relative to the paper must be addressed (post paid) to the subscribers, New Salem, N. C.

Postmasters, and officers & members of Temperance Societies will be considered agents for this publication.

Those who may hold subscription papers, are requested to forward the same by the 15th of April next, as it is expected the 1st no. will be published the first Saturday in May.

WESLEY D. WILSON, Editor,  
JOEL INGOLE, Editor,  
New Salem, N. C. Feb. 1837. 121-31.

## REMOVAL.

### Drug Store.

T. S. Beckwith & Co.

have removed to the store on Fayetteville street, formerly occupied by Mr. Dupuy, one door above the Star Office. Their assortment is now one of the most extensive and complete in the State, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, a great variety of Fancy articles, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, choice Wines, Superior Cognac Brandy, Flint's best Spanish Segars, &c. &c. Physicians from abroad will have their orders promptly attended to, on reasonable terms.

Dec. 7. 110-11.

To lovers of good Butter & Milk.

20 TONS OF OIL CAKE, for sale by the Subscribers—a first rate article for Milk Cows and Stock generally. Fifty pounds of the Cake contains as much nutriment as a bushel of Meal.

Apply at the Neuse River Oil Works, or to the subscribers in Raleigh; where every information will be cheerfully given as to the best method of using it, &c.

W. F. CLARK,  
W. H. MEAD,  
Raleigh, Feb. 22. 121-410w.

Cotton Seed, Flax Seed.

and Sun-Flower Seed.

BOUGHT by the Subscribers. Fifteen cents a bushel will be given for the first named, delivered at the Neuse River Oil Works, or ten cents a bushel at the Gin. Two dollars a bushel for Sunflower Seed, and the highest Market price for Flax Seed; also for the Castor Bean.

W. F. CLARK,  
W. H. MEAD,  
Raleigh, Feb. 22. 121-410w.

Come at Last!

THE Subscribers have just received 5,000 Boxes of Dr. PETER'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

I am aware that many persons have been disappointed in not being able to obtain this valuable Medicine—But now all reasonable demands can be supplied.

It is useless to comment on the efficacy of the Pills. Wherever they are known, they are rapidly coming into use, and this affords a convincing proof of their merits. They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and honestly promise no more than they faithfully perform. Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered the Public, which is more universally approved or more justly entitled to public patronage.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical Professors, and practised his profession many years in different climates, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of inveterate disease.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, Inventor and sole Proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price, 50 cents.

M. A. F. HARRISON,  
General Agent.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by  
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.,  
Raleigh.

N. B. Druggists and Country Merchants can be supplied at New York prices.

Feb. 15. 120-y.

Paints, Oils, &c.

A LARGE assortment of White Lead in oil and other Paints, and Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, &c. for sale by

T. S. BECKWITH & CO.

July 26, 1836. 29-1f.

## IN ACT to incorporate the General Mining and Manufacturing Association.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be established in this State, a Mining and Manufacturing Company by the name and style of the "General Mining and Manufacturing Association;" the capital whereof shall not exceed one Million and a half of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

2. Be it further enacted, That when the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$250,000) shall have been subscribed, the Subscribers, their successors or assigns, are hereby declared to be incorporated by the name and style of the "General Mining and Manufacturing Association;" and shall continue to exist as such for Fifty years, and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and have power to make all bye-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the State, which may be necessary for the well ordering and conducting of the affairs of said Company, they may have and use a common Seal and the same break, alter, and renew at pleasure, and possess and enjoy all the privileges and rights of a corporation or body politic. Provided, that said corporation shall be confined to Mining and such Manufactures as are connected with the Metallic Arts and shall not exercise any banking privileges.

3. Be it further enacted, That Wm. J. Alexander and J. H. Bessel (of Charlotte,) Wm. A. Graham and K. P. Willis of Burke, Wm. S. Miller (of New York,) and such persons as they may associate with them, are hereby appointed Commissioners and are authorized at such times and place as they may deem expedient, after sixty days public advertisement in some newspaper printed in the State, to open books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for shares of Stock in said company.

4. Be it further enacted, That said Commissioners are hereby authorized to receive in payment of Stock, real estate directly connected with the objects of said Company, and said Commissioners are authorized to adopt some uniform and equitable rule determining the conditions upon which real estate is to be received in subscriptions, for shares of Stock in the Company, and it is hereby further declared that the Stock of said corporation shall be held and deemed personal property, Provided, always that the real estate which shall be received in payment of Stock as aforesaid shall be subject to the same taxation as other lands in this State.

5. Be it further enacted, That all legal process against the corporation shall be served upon the President, unless he be absent from the State in which case it may be served upon a director, if no director can be found then upon any Stockholder in said corporation.

6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said corporation to keep a full and fair record of all its proceedings in a book or books procured for that purpose, and shall produce the same in any of the Courts of record of this State whenever required so to do by any of said Courts.

7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.  
February 22, 1837. 121-31.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having heretofore qualified as Executors to the Estate of Paris Pearson, deceased, late of Orange County North Carolina, I William Pearson, as Executor, do hereby give notice to the following persons, who are entitled as legatees to a part of the same, according to Will, viz: Thomas G. Pearson, John M. Pearson and Joel A. Pearson, who are not residents of this State, to their heirs, Administrators and executors, that I am now prepared & ready to pay over to each of them, the several sums to which they are entitled, and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest thereon, as I am now ready for settlement with said legatees. WILLIAM PEARSON, Ex'r.  
Jan. 25. 121-31p.

SOMETHING SPLENDID.

CAPITAL

\$58,823 making \$50,000 nett

FOR THE FORTUNATE HOLDER.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class C for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 18th, 1837.

MAGNIFICENT CAPITALS.

\$58,823--\$15,000--\$10,000

\$5,000--\$3,000--\$2,500--\$1,816--

50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars

50 do 500 dollars

50 do 300 dollars

&c.

Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets

\$140; do do 25 Half do

70; do do 25 Quarter do

35.

SPLENDID!

CAPITAL

\$35,294 making \$30,000 nett

FOR THE FORTUNATE HOLDER.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 3, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 25th of March, 1837.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

\$35,294--\$11,764--\$6,000

\$5,000--\$3,000--\$2,500--\$2,361

50 Prizes of \$1,000

50 of \$250—50 of \$200

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets

\$190; do do of 25 Half do

65; do do of 25 Quarter do

32 50.

For Tickets and Shares or certificates of Packages in the above Schemes, address D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, (Successors of Yates & McIntyre,) Washington City, D. C.

Orders from a distance by mail promptly attended to, and the drawings sent as soon as over.

Feb. 22. 121-31.

JOB PRINTING.

DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

with neatness and despatch.

## FOR THE STANDARD.

### WILMINGTON COLLECTOR.

The tranquility of a small community, is an object of primary consideration.—The intercourse of its members, either for business, or for social enjoyment, is so frequent, that every topic of an irritating tendency, which does not contribute to the preservation of morality, or is not subservient to the improvement of manners, ought to be excluded from its discussions. The editors of public journals, have in this respect, some power to maintain harmony. Men of character, their pecuniary affairs, are generally speaking, "in a poetical posture." They are not therefore, always respected as they should be, even in enlightened communities.—Yet under all the disadvantages of stinted incomes, of habitual disrespect, and of temporary rancor, during the conflicts of party, talents and probity and prudence, will have their silent but pervading influence.

I was led into this train of reflections, by an editorial article, which appeared in the Wilmington Advertiser of the 10th ultimo. It is the leading article, in the impression of that date; and is headed, "The Collectorship of Wilmington."

The dismissal of a public officer, before his term has expired, is calculated to awaken sympathy, if he is respected.—The act however, which the editor makes the subject of his animadversions, was not a dismissal before the expiration of the term. The term had expired; and the executive, in the exercise of a sound discretion, instead of commissioning the incumbent anew, appointed a successor.—In this course, there was nothing to wound the most susceptible mind. There was no imputation implied in the act; and none is inferrible from it. Mr. Owen had seemed to court the result by mingled hauteur and indifference; though in secret, he weakly hoped to deter the executive, from a legitimate and salutary exercise of this Constitutional function, by conjuring up to the supporters of the administration, the phantoms of personal influence, and family consequence. From his air of determined staleness months ago; and from the expressions, which he used in my hearing, he apprehended at that time, a dismissal from office instead of the mild sentence, which the benignity of the executive, graciously substituted.—Indeed the unvarying drift of his conversation, tended to prove, that the office was of little value; and that he was indifferent about it. He held it, as he held other offices, from respect to the urgent entreaties of friends, whose high rank in society, entitled them to acquiescence in their wishes; and it is but justice to admit, that he seemed to entertain an apprehension, that the executive, would find it difficult, perhaps impracticable, to obtain in the town, or in its vicinity, a gentleman, whose abilities qualified him to execute its intricate and arduous duties. So patriotic a feeling, may have entitled him to a confidential communication from the executive, and to an advisement with that distinguished individual. Of this however, I who have never been initiated into the customs of polished life, or habituated to the etiquette observed in the intercourse among persons of rank, acknowledge myself, not a competent judge. In assigning Mr. Owen, his just grade in society, it must be understood, that I refer to the aristocratic tints, which characterize his manners; and not to his intellectual acquisitions, nor to the caliber of his understanding. It may be as I hear he has alleged, that an apology is due from the executive, to his commanding position in society. On the forms of courtesy, and the ceremonials of a refined urbanity, I cannot in modesty, how great soever may be my zeal, undertake to defend the executive, against the arbitrament of taste and elegance and fashionable civility. That delicate advocacy, will I trust, be volunteered, by some adherent of the administration, whose long residence in the city of Washington, has afforded him opportunities, of obtaining a mastery over the fine-spun theory, and nicely adjusted practice, of artificial politeness.

The removal of Mr. Owen, produced no sensation in the community of Wilmington, nor in the vicinity of the town. Apathy in all classes and denominations, was never more obvious, nor indeed more glaringly visible. With this scene before him, and with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, the editor owed it to self respect, and to the peace and quiet of the town, to abstain from observations on the event, if he could not restrain himself, within the limits of decorum. He has unfortunately committed himself, beyond the chance of extrication; and must fortify himself with patience to abide the issue.

We are told in substance, in the introductory paragraph, that the removal is the act of a vindictive spirit, seeking an opportunity for revenge, whilst there was no appearance of proscription. The language will bear me out in this construction; for it is plain. And it cannot be alleged in extenuation, that the impetuosity of passion, has shed a flush on his dictation. "The people of Wilmington alone," says the editor, "are interested in this matter; they feel that an outrage has been committed on their rights, and the rights of a fellow citizen." Ha! Is it so?—Then may the officers of the customs, one and all, assemble at the custom house, and throw the books and pa-

pers of the office, and the acts of Congress, into the river. The editor would have approached nearer to the truth, if he had said, that the people of the United States alone, are interested in this matter.

I would fain know, whom the editor designs to comprehend, under the sweeping designation of the people of Wilmington. How many, mute as the tomb, have repressed the boilings of their wrath, until through that crater of modern whiggism, the Wilmington Advertiser, they could discharge the lava of their tremendous ire? Not more than fifteen, who feel or who feign an interest; and a precious quinquaginta it is! I counted among them four sober men! as stupid and as solemn as so many owls! And if there is another sober one, "then am I, a shotten herring."

A very reputable and intelligent portion of the opposition party, must view this proceeding as I do; and must condemn their editor, for his unseasonable vehemence; and a vituperation, not to be excused by the occasion, nor by the deserts of the factious incumbent, who has been permitted to retire, instead of being ejected. The editor will find it so, in the denouement of this tragic comedy. He will be compelled to surrender his untenable position, and to admit, that the removal of Mr. Owen, was not the consequence of a plan of proscription, nor the effect of a proscribing spirit.

But how long is it I ask, since the people of Wilmington became so sensitive?

When Mr. Owen, then a young man, a native and a resident of the county of Bladen, was appointed to fill the respectable office of Collector of the port of Wilmington, and by that act placed as a superior officer, over Thomas Callender, the then Surveyor, a gallant soldier of the revolution, of unsullied reputation, and active usefulness; and well qualified for the office of Collector, was there any sensation? Was there any complaint of outrage on the rights of the people of Wilmington, or on the rights of a fellow citizen? When Mr. Owen sided with mere boys, against the official decisions of that justly venerated man, was there any sensation? Was there any complaint? No, not a murmur. Captain Callender was sustained, and how? By his prudence—and by the solid and enduring, the silent but operative esteem, of the people of Wilmington, and of the adjacent counties—democratic as well as federal. That was his panoply, and this was his shield!

Captain Callender died, and Richard Bradley, Esquire, was appointed his successor. And thus, by a good, and yet by a malicious fortune, a man advanced in years—a native of Wilmington—and a resident during all the shifting scenes of life—a useful and respectable citizen, who had held the highest, as well as the most efficient offices, in our banking institutions—shrewd and judicious in action—uniform and well poised in manners—stable, firm, and consistent in character, and of business habits, was placed in a subordinate station, to an individual, notoriously and palpably his inferior, in all that imparts weight and dignity and authority to make a public officer.\*

Had General Jackson known the respective qualities of these officers, as well as I do, there can be no doubt, that he would have reversed their position.

Mr. Bradley though gratified by his appointment, felt all its relative humiliation. Adversity tempers the sensibilities, without blunting them, warps the mind into an aptitude with necessity; and stills the querulousness of irritated pride.—It enforces too, the lessons of prudence; and presses the sufferer, into the attitude of thought and pausing dignity.

On the first perusal of the editorial article, I soliloquized a good while. I asked myself, is this a morbid effusion; or is it the sensitiveness of genuine, but misbegotten and exuberant feeling? My suspicions were alive, and I exclaimed, I have hit it at last! It is young genius burning incense—to scent with its odors, the grim features of a wounded sachem, despoiled of his tomahawk, and disappointed of his scalp.

But the compliment to Mr. Dudley, the postmaster, rose up into my view, and like a ministering angel, with his silver besom, swept away the bats that were flitting around me; and banished all distrust. I no longer doubt, that this sensitive sally and vibration, springs from a pure source. The editor and myself, may now commune for a while, cheek by jowl, in colloquial sympathy. We may flatter ourselves, that there is a real amendment of morals, and a progressing improvement in manners. Our town, prior to the revolution, and for some years posterior to that event, the favored abode of veiling decorum, and shading delicacy, and conceding respect, and conciliating courtesy, for the last twenty years, was gradually retrograding, and something more than twelve months ago, got to a sad pass. At the period alluded to, it seemed as if there was not, in the higher class, any respect, or any sympathy, for age and infirmity; and no pity for weakness of intellect. The present editor of the Advertiser, was I think, absent at the time; but he no doubt heard of the sounding horn, and the sports of the field, and the condition of the game—its gray hairs, its lank sides, its hoppings and boundings; its tumbling and plunging; its hobbling

and dodging; its puffing and blowing; its covering and crouching; and its piteous cries. The grizzle-headed elder, who hallooed on the hounds to the chase, doubtless, gave him a humorous account of the varying intonations of the bugle; and explained to his uninitiated youth, all the mysteries of the art. I will not point out the spiritual coadjutors of this modern Nimrod, for they may be, as brands snatched out of the fire; and as some of them belong to the orthodox church, I would not impede their reformation, by awakening their sinful recollections, and setting them a hankering after their old lusts.—With all my heart, I congratulate the editor, that our moral condition is so much better now, than it has been for years; that we may compare ourselves, with the Hebrew, whose religion respects age; and with the Mussulman, whose superstition, reverences idiocy; that the era of a pure and sublime morality, is opening upon us its dawning lustre; and that an old weakling, may enjoy a promenade, without apprehension of mockery and insult. When the projected plans of internal improvement, shall have been completed, the intercourse with the North and the South, will enable us to reach the acme of moral excellence. Our brethren of these sections of our great republic, will dispense to us, the lights of learning and politeness.—They will at least, by their example, win us over to a deference for letters and talents and good manners, teach us charity for the frailties of others, inspire us with a reverence for misfortune, and make us ashamed of cruelty to our inferiors. I long for this fruition of hope. I long for a consummation of happiness, that savors of millennial felicity.

The editor has opened his cause, avowedly as procurator for the town, but in truth, as counsel for Mr. Owen. He has opened his cause; but he has not explained it. He has charged an offence against the executive, but he has not proved it.—Nay, he has not set forth the substance, and the manner of the fact. He has failed in legal certainty, and in verbal accuracy. He has aggravated the offence, before he has proved it, a very common predicament, with juvenile practitioners, long before the days of Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilian; and ever since. By this inverted proceeding, he has snapped in twain, a cardinal rule in criminal jurisprudence; and violated a fundamental principle in liberal science.

I have a right to require him, to exhibit his articles of impeachment. I have a right to require from him, in his capacity of counsel for the prosecution, to set forth his accusations, with convenient certainty; and I claim it from his courtesy, as a gentleman. He is bound to state the claims of Mr. Owen, to an office in this republic—his civil and military services—and his superior usefulness in private life—how he obtained the office of Collector, by what means, he continued in it for sixteen years, how he had acquired a right to the office for life, and why he should have continued in it. Let him state all these matters explicitly in his articles; and I pledge my honor, that "a hungry liegeman," will plant his javelin on the plea in chief.

As the champion of the administration, I have thrown the gauntlet, to the editor of modern whiggism. He may not take it up, nor cast down his own, as the gage of battle. But if he fails to pledge himself, he incurs, by the laws of chivalry, the inflections of recreancy.

In the mean time, while he is girding on his buckler and sword, I will inspect the leaded long primer contents of his blunderbuss, make a few remarks on his shots, at removal and rotation; exercise my puny wit a little, in the skirmishing tactics of polemical contention, and close with a few evolutions.

There is nothing so irksome to me, as to disprove weak and frivolous, or captious and inconclusive arguments, even when they are arranged with method, or arrayed in elegance. The most effective mode in general is to answer them accumulatively, but sometimes circumstances imperiously demand, that they should be confuted separately.

The editor spreads out a dishevelled logic, with a most self complacent and magisterial air. He scoffs at differences in terms, which he imputes to the cavilling of others, yet does not condescend to enlighten us with his own definitions. He dogmatizes with the pride of mock authority, and in sententious solemnity, yet holds no taper, to light us in the pursuit of truth. He declaims; he remonstrates; he inveighs; and he protests, on behalf of the people of Wilmington, against the removal of Mr. Owen. He propounds interrogatories, and makes his answers tally to them, in a comprehension, which includes all his clients. He is warranted in answering his own interrogatories, by the rules of rhetoric; but whether he is justifiable in the assumed responsibility, which implicates others, is a casuistical case, which I for one, am not willing to trust to the candor of professional chicanery, or of party sophistication.

The rays of editorial genius now diverge. The editor makes a transition, to what he styles, "rotatory principle," gives a passing salute to the postmaster, Mr. Dudley; and falls, pell mell, on certain imaginary beings, who he alleges, justify the removal of Mr. Owen, on the rotatory principle. Failing to specify his charge against the executive, secundum artem, we are not to marvel, that he fur-

nishes no innuendoes, which point out those quibbling sophisters, who are so hostile to the community, and so inimical to the earthly paragon of his adoration.—I thought at first, that like the knight of La Mancha, he was fighting with wind-mills. Lopine however, on more reflection, that he alludes to certain persons, who if they are in the famished condition of "hungry liegemen," may well be excused, for occasional obliquity, and temporary derangement. Extreme hunger, I have heard, or read, terminates in madness. I have a knowledge of this subject, from actual and bodily experience; but not so much as to enable me, to form a prognosis, as to the peculiar cases, to which the editor alludes. For such, I think however, that his terms are too strong. Eccentricity, would be milder and more appropriate, than "speciousness of reasoning;" and would be more intelligible to all capacities; but "political baseness," is certainly a distortion of the features in his moral picture. Political fatuity, would be a more precise expression; and better adapted to the condition of those unhappy beings. I am not inclined to carp at the opprobrious epithets, which the editor applies to the administration. As long as the artillery of stubborn fact and sound argument, cannot be brought to bear upon them, their supporters may look on and laugh at the ribald, who besmears them with law jargon, or besprinkles them with rhetorical pedantry; but as I have touched upon some violations of precision, I might as well add another stricture. The epithet time-serving affixed to the administration, is not correct. Activity, is implied in time-serving. Possibility, is the quality, which characterizes temporizing. The administration, in not removing Mr. Owen, four years ago, might have been guilty of temporizing, but they were not guilty of time-serving.

The editor conducts his reasoning by interrogation. It is the general mode, and will always be the favorite one, because it is an instrument natural to man, and wielded by him, with magic power and prolific might, in savage as well as in civilized life. In the former, it is the warhoop; in the latter, the trumpet of the passions. It ought not to be used by a juvenile writer, nor by any other, until he has disciplined the forces of argument, into a firm and progressing phalanx, because it is apt, by its vehemence to produce tumult and disorder, from which ordinary talents cannot recover. Whenever it is employed, it should be with an eye to the specific purpose, it is intended to accomplish.

As the pioneer of reason, in the search after truth, it is hallowed by its vocation, and ought to be regarded with reverential awe, and not handled with puerile levity. When used for purposes, purely moral, it ought to be pertinent; and carry its answer in it; and that answer ought to be a truism, with a sting in its tail. But a truce with unprofitable digression. I must keep to my main purpose, or the reader will be out of patience, and denounce me eccentric. I must take the editor to task, for railing his vocables, removal and rotation, and then conclude.

There is not even a shadow of a pretext, for cavilling about the word, removal. Nobody has seriously maintained, that supersedency is not removal. It is a removal, but not a cashiering. It is a removal, without imputation! A prescription too mild for a factious incumbent of incorrigible habits; one would really suppose, from the outcries of the editor, that it was a brisk cathartic, or rather a super-purgation, attended with colicky pangs. This is a gross exaggeration. It is even worse. It is fiction insulting fact in his own house, and kicking him out of doors. The public may rest assured, that there was but little pain in the operation—nothing like the pain, which "a hungry liegeman," experiences, who seldom breaks his fast, or who pines on emaciating diets. The catastrophe has been long apprehended by the displaced incumbent; and it was a fiat of power, to which he ought, under all circumstances, to have bowed in reverential silence and submission.

The principle of rotation, has nothing to do with this case. How consonant soever it may seem with equity, or accordant with the spirit of our republican institutions, it has never been formally admitted as an axiom in political science; nor tested as such by experiment, either in our federal dispensation of offices, or in the action of our State sovereignties. Occasional removals, with or without accusation, upon private, or party exceptions to the incumbents, are neither an admission, nor a sanction of the operative sway of such a principle. If it were expedient, it is not feasible, to carry out this principle into practice, even though it were regularly ingrafted on the Constitution. No person in speaking of the removal of Mr. Owen, has seriously resorted to the rotatory argument. If noticed at all, it has been bandied in grave humor, or in parrying jocularity; and if it were urged in sincerity and earnestness, in defence of the administration, it is so flatly contradicted by the aspect of universal practice, that it would produce no effects, save that of igniting an inflammable caput mortuum.

In grounding an argument on the case of Mr. Dudley, the Postmaster, the editor is unfortunate. I advise him to ransack the topics of similars and parities, before he attempts another ratiocinative struce.

The editor makes a transition, to what he styles, "rotatory principle," gives a passing salute to the postmaster, Mr. Dudley; and falls, pell mell, on certain imaginary beings, who he alleges, justify the removal of Mr. Owen, on the rotatory principle. Failing to specify his charge against the executive, secundum artem, we are not to marvel, that he fur-

nishes no innuendoes, which point out those quibbling sophisters, who are so hostile to the community, and so inimical to the earthly paragon of his adoration.—I thought at first, that like the knight of La Mancha, he was fighting with wind-mills. Lopine however, on more reflection, that he alludes to certain persons, who if they are in the famished condition of "hungry liegemen," may well be excused, for occasional obliquity, and temporary derangement. Extreme hunger, I have heard, or read, terminates in madness. I have a knowledge of this subject, from actual and bodily experience; but not so much as to enable me, to form a prognosis, as to the peculiar cases, to which the editor alludes. For such, I think however, that his terms are too strong. Eccentricity, would be milder and more appropriate, than "speciousness of reasoning;" and would be more intelligible to all capacities; but "political baseness," is certainly a distortion of the features in his moral picture. Political fatuity, would be a more precise expression; and better adapted to the condition of those unhappy beings. I am not inclined to carp at the opprobrious epithets, which the editor applies to the administration. As long as the artillery of stubborn fact and sound argument, cannot be brought to bear upon them, their supporters may look on and laugh at the ribald, who besmears them with law jargon, or besprinkles them with rhetorical pedantry; but as I have touched upon some violations of precision, I might as well add another stricture. The epithet time-serving affixed to the administration, is not correct. Activity, is implied in time-serving. Possibility, is the quality, which characterizes temporizing. The administration, in not removing Mr. Owen, four years ago, might have been guilty of temporizing, but they were not guilty of time-serving.

The editor conducts his reasoning by interrogation.